

Galatians 3

HIGH-LEVEL STUDY GUIDE

Finding the Ancient Path

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zi3hERIVdRg&t=281s>

Designed to align with the companion presentation and the supplied teaching transcript.

Teaching Summary

This Teaching examines Galatians 3 through the distinction between justification by faith in Yeshua and obedience to Torah. The speaker argues that Paul does not abolish the Law but rejects reliance on law-keeping to earn righteousness or salvation. He points to Abraham's faith, the blessing of the nations, the curse associated with failing to keep the Law, and Messiah's redemption from that curse. He interprets Leviticus 18:4-5 as describing the benefit of living by God's instructions and uses a driver's manual analogy to explain the Law as a tutor: its principles are internalized rather than discarded. The Teaching closes with Jeremiah 31 and Romans 2 on the Law written on the heart. These are the speaker's interpretations of disputed Pauline passages.

Key Scriptures

- Galatians 3:1-9 — Faith, the Spirit, Abraham, and blessing to the nations
- Acts 25:8 — Paul's statement about the Law and temple
- Romans 3:31 — Faith does not overthrow the Law
- John 14:15 — Love expressed in obedience
- Genesis 15:6 — Abraham's belief counted as righteousness
- Genesis 12:3 — Blessing for all nations through Abraham
- Galatians 3:10-14 — Curse, faith, and Messiah's redemption
- Deuteronomy 27:26 — Curse on failing to uphold the Law
- Habakkuk 2:4 — The righteous live by faith
- Leviticus 18:4-5 — Living by God's judgments
- Galatians 3:21-25 — Law as tutor leading to Messiah
- Jeremiah 31:31-34 — Law written on hearts
- Romans 2:14-15 — Work of Law written on hearts

Key Takeaways

- Justification is by faith in Yeshua, not earned by performance.
- The speaker reads Acts 25:8 and Romans 3:31 as evidence Paul did not reject Torah.
- Abraham's faith is central to Paul's argument about righteousness and the nations.
- Obedience is framed as a loving response, not a means of earning salvation.
- The speaker warns against a performance mentality in religious life.
- Galatians 3:10-14 is interpreted as redemption from the curse of the Law, not the Law itself.
- The Teaching connects Galatians 3 with Deuteronomy 27, Habakkuk 2, and Leviticus 18.

- The Law-as-tutor image is explained through a driver's manual analogy.
- Jeremiah 31 and Romans 2 are used to discuss the Law written on believers' hearts.

Study Outline

1. Introduction: justification and obedience

- The question is whether righteousness comes by law-keeping or faith.
- Acts 25:8 and Romans 3:31 are presented as context.

2. Bewitched: Galatians 3:1-9

- The Spirit is received through faith, not earned by works.
- Abraham believed God and was counted righteous.

3. A rabbi's objection to Paul

- A short quoted clip presents justification by faith as incompatible with Torah.
- The speaker uses it to explain the controversy.

4. Performance theology

- Trying to earn standing with God is contrasted with obedience motivated by love.

5. Curse and promise: Galatians 3:10-14

- Deuteronomy 27, Habakkuk 2 and Leviticus 18 are considered.
- Messiah is described as redeeming believers from the curse.

6. The Law as tutor: Galatians 3:21-25

- The speaker compares the tutor to a driver's manual.
- Internalizing instruction is not the same as abandoning it.

7. The Law written on the heart

- Jeremiah 31 and Romans 2 support the speaker's conclusion.

Discussion & Reflection

1. What is the difference between justification and obedience in this Teaching?

2. How does the speaker use Abraham to explain righteousness by faith?

3. Why does the speaker call reliance on performance a spiritual problem?

4. How does the Teaching interpret the curse of the Law?

5. What does Leviticus 18:4–5 contribute to the argument?

6. How does the driver’s manual analogy explain the tutor passage?

7. What does it mean for the Law to be written on the heart?

8. Where does the speaker distinguish obedience from earning salvation?

Personal Application

Prayer focus: Ask Yahovah for faith in Yeshua, humility about your own performance, and a heart that obeys out of love.

Where do I confuse faithful obedience with earning favor?

Which passages will I study in context this week?
